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A Text-Book of Geography. Practical and Physical. By Ronald M. Munro. 480 pp. Maps, ills., index. J. Cormack, Edinburgh, 1914 (?). $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$.

"The aim of this book," the author says, "is to provide in a single volume a reasoned account of the chief facts of astronomical, mathematical, physical, practical, biological, commercial, and historical geography, in order that the pupil may be able to adopt the scientific method in his study of regional geography, and discover to what extent the events of history have been controlled by geographical conditions." The influence of the inorganic upon the organic is emphasized. The book is well illustrated and concisely written.

WILBUR GREELEY BURROUGHS.

A Commercial Geography of the British Isles. By Frederick Mort. 152 pp. Maps, index. Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh, 1914 (?). 1s. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5$.

The author shows the influence of physiographic elements upon the various industries. He first takes up the general geographical factors that influence commerce; next, the commodities that enter largely into the commerce of the world, considering for each product its origin, preparation, etc., its sources of supply, and places of ultimate consumption. A study of the commercial geography of the British Empire completes the work. Tables are given showing the articles of commerce and the value of each article which England receives from and sends to each of the countries with whom she trades.

WILBUR GREELEY BURROUGHS.

The United States by Groups and by States. By William Rabenort. viii and 232 pp. Maps, ills., index. American Book Co., New York, 1914. 50 cents. 9×6 .

It is somewhat discouraging that there are still publishers who will print poor material despite the high standard they set for themselves. In a word this book is bad. Its title indicates its scope. The series of facts are often related incoherently. The English in general is certainly a poor model for students in "Grade 5B." The map work is unsatisfactory. Will American publishers ever learn to make good maps in all texts?

The chief manufactured product of Superior, Wis., is not flour; the discussion of climate in most instances is incomplete. "Like Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, Cape May and other resorts it [Atlantic City] has a long board walk along the ocean." Of what geographical significance can such a statement be?

EUGENE VAN CLEEF.

Der erdkundliche Unterricht an höheren Lehranstalten. Von Richard Lehmann. (Series: Vorlesungen über Hilfsmittel und Methode des Geographischen Unterrichts. Von R. Lehmann. 2. Band.) 387 pp. ills. Tausch & Grosse, Halle a. d. S., 1913. Mk. 7.50. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$.

The "higher schools" referred to are *Gymnasias* and *Realschulen*, in which the pupils range from 8 to 18 years on the average. They have a sufficient number of points in common with our graded and high schools to make a comparative analysis of pedagogic methods profitable.

The central topics of this book on geography methods are: the place of geography in the school course, the teacher of geography, the distribution of subject matter by grades, home geography and basal concepts, the study of earth features, and regional geography. The general method may be summarized as consisting (1) of a progression from the simple to the complex rather than from the near to the far; (2) utilization of the didactic value of contrasts; and (3) abundant repetition, but in varied form. The work begins with a study of the child's environment, in which material belonging to general science and to local history is included. The author believes in excursions at this and other stages of the work. From home geography he turns to the contrasts given by distant parts of the world. The simplest continent is studied first, and the study of Germany is reserved to the last, as being most complex. The work in the middle classes is distinguished by the emphasis placed